

ALLIES WILL BE GIVEN BENEFIT OF PRICES U. S. IS ABLE TO SECURE

War Industries Board Gives Assurance and Demands
Same Assurance Be Given United States; Efforts Will
Be Made To Do Same For General Public of Nation

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

(Associated Press By Cable)

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Benefit of the prices which the United States government is able to obtain is to be given to our Allies and every effort is to be made to give the people of this country the same benefits. For the first time in history the United States government will direct the planting of crops. These are two announcements of world-wide importance which were made last night.

In a statement issued by the War Industries Board last night assurance was given to the Allies that they may expect to be given the benefit of the prices which the United States is able to secure under the Food Control Law and such other war legislation as will govern the prices of various commodities. At the same time it is made clear that the Allies must apply similar principles against those who undertake to secure exorbitant profits and exploit the governments and take similar courses to give this government the same or similar advantages to those which are extended to them by the action of the United States. Assurance is given to the people of the United States that every effort will be made by the board to give the same benefits to the public and that drastic steps will be taken against all who undertake to exact an undue profit from the government, the Allies and the people themselves.

WILL HOLD DOWN WAR PROFITS

It is not expected that the board will be able to prevent "war prices," but it is expected that it will be able to hold such prices in reasonable check and the assistance which will thus be rendered to the Allies will be valuable in the extreme and will go far to enhance the ordinary resources available for the support and conduct of the war by all of them.

Its meaning to the people needs no explanation and is manifest of an intention to prevent the robbing of the public by speculators in the necessities of life.

WAR AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM DRAWN

Production of a billion bushels of wheat is called for in 1918. The government last night announced that it would promulgate a "War Agricultural Program" which will be wide in scope and extensive in operation. In addition to calling for a billion bushels of wheat it calls for eighty-three million bushels of rye. It is stated that this is absolutely essential to prevent a serious shortage of bread stuffs. This is the first time in history that this government has undertaken to dictate what shall be planted and in what quantities the planting must be done.

WILL USE SYSTEMATIC METHODS

It is the plan of the government by systematic methods to utilize the resources and the agricultural possibilities as they have never before been used and to bring about the agricultural development which is requisite to the nation itself and to the Allies as well for the successful culmination of the war upon which they are entered.

Later further announcements as to crop requirements will be made and the necessary steps will be taken to see that the areas required are properly planted and cultivated.

THOUSANDS DIE OF FEVER IN ARMENIA

Typhus Fever Rages With Violence and Whole Cities and Towns are Depopulated

(Associated Press by Cable.)

NEW YORK, August 9.—Advices from Asia Minor to the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, made public here, describe conditions in Syria and Palestine as so bad that it seems impossible they should be worse.

The country is overrun with homeless, starving refugees who carry with them the dreaded typhus or spotted fever. Eight thousand deaths from typhus are known to have occurred in the port of Beirut alone.

There is an almost total lack of medicines, and the number of physicians is wholly inadequate. Many agricultural villages of the interior have been virtually depopulated by disease and abandonment, and those who remain are on the verge of famine.

TWENTY-THREE SHIPS IS SUBMARINE TOLL

(Associated Press by Cable.)

LONDON, August 9.—Twenty-three vessels was the toll which Great Britain paid to the Teuton submarines war fare last week. Of these twenty-one were vessels of over 1000 tons and five were under. No fishermen were lost during the week.

APPOINTEES OF MICHAELIS ARE DECLARED MERE PUPPETS

Socialists and Socialistic Press of Germany Denounce Actions of Chancellor As Being Reactionary and Subversive

POPULAR DEMANDS ARE REJECTED BY EMPEROR

People Must Take Stand To Make This Government Last of Kind; Michaelis Introduced Military Training in Japan

(Associated Press by Cable.)

COPENHAGEN, August 9.—German Socialists and the Socialistic press are continuing their attacks upon the new administration at Berlin. Michaelis being denounced as a reactionary and his newly appointed ministers as weak puppets for the militaristic party. The Catholic organ Germania, in its issue of Tuesday, says that "anyone as foolish as to expect any great changes towards representative parliamentarism under the regime of the new imperial chancellor will be disappointed."

The Liberal and Radical newspapers agree that the selection of Michaelis may be interpreted as a rejection by the Kaiser and his advisers of the popular demand for the principle of a representative parliament with the ministry responsible to the parliamentary majority.

MUST TAKE STAND

So plain is this, declares Vorwaerts, that the people must now take such a stand as will make this Michaelis government the last such government for Germany, while its successor must be a government by the people. Socialists, declares Vorwaerts, must oppose the Michaelis administration on principle.

Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, who demanded the democratization of Germany as the only possible preparation for peace, in a speech yesterday at Mannheim demanded the immediate ousting of Michaelis from the chancellery, declaring that so long as this man was the spokesman for the government there could be no hope for an honorable peace for Germany.

The Pan-German press, on the other hand, is lauding the stand of the new chancellor and expressing its praise for his ministerial selections. "The new Bismarck" is the phrase used by the Pan-German editors to describe Michaelis.

MICHAELIS WAS TEACHER IN JAPAN

TOKIO, August 9.—In Dr. Georg Michaelis who has been chosen to succeed Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor of Germany, the Asiatic recognizes a former teacher in the German School in Kanda, Tokyo, and the man who introduced into the Japanese school system the idea of military training that every Japanese school boy of today goes through.

Thirty years ago Doctor Michaelis came out to Japan as a young man to become principal of the German School, which was supported by the German Society of Japan. Among his students were boys who have become prominent men in the public life of this country, including Mr. Arimatsu, director of the Bureau of Legislation in the present Cabinet and personal adviser to Count Terauchi, and Professor Mukai, former member of the faculty of Keio University.

Professor Mukai was interviewed by an Asahi reporter on the day Doctor Michaelis' appointment was announced here, and gave some of his reminiscences of the new Chancellor's stay in Japan.

"He came to Japan, if I remember rightly, in 1885," Professor Mukai said. "He was rather young, and unmarried. He came out through the influence of either Prince Ito or Viscount Aoki, both since dead. He taught us and political economy. As he was still young it seemed to me that his knowledge was not deep, but he was spiritual and looked a man of steady character. A little after he came here, for some reason I was dismissed from the school. Then the authorities of the school advised me to return to school, and one day Doctor Michaelis visited me personally and earnestly advised me to go back. At any rate, as the head master of the school, he wanted to know if I would return, and offered to change the schedule of lesson hours if I would go back. Despite his advice I did not return, but I continued to be on intimate terms with him while he was here.

NEW CHINA MAIL BOAT SOON READY

Company Announces Plans For Nanking, Formerly the Burned Steamer Congress

The China Mail Steamship Company, whose fleet now consists only of the old Pacific Mailer China, will have its new acquisition the "Nanking" running within the next six months, according to an announcement received from it. The Nanking was formerly the Congress, burned at sea, the wreck of which was purchased by the Chinese company.

There is some prospect of this vessel being in readiness for a sailing from San Francisco in December, 1917, says the company but under present conditions date of delivery from the shipyard is entirely problematical, although no effort will be spared to have the steamer completed at the earliest possible time.

The first class accommodations include eight single berth staterooms, twenty-five two berth staterooms, twenty-three berth staterooms and one five berth, stateroom, total room for 123 passengers.

The second class accommodations include sixteen two berth rooms, four three berth rooms, seven four berth rooms, two six berth rooms, and two eight berth rooms.

The staterooms have accommodations for 534 passengers. The company states that particular attention is being paid to the comfort of passengers in order to make this boat popular and commodious staterooms are consequently being provided. It has been planned to have rooms of larger size than there are now to be found on any other trans-Pacific line.

There will be four sets of two berth staterooms, eight in all, opening directly into bath-rooms. The bath-rooms will be available to the occupants of both rooms.

There will be no inside first cabin staterooms on the steamer other than the eight single berth rooms, which, however, have overhead lights and ventilation.

The dining salon will have small tables accommodating not more than six persons each with a series of small side tables accommodating two persons. The attractive appearance of this room will be one of the ship's special features.

The social hall is located immediately above the dining salon and it is proposed to make this room also especially attractive. It will be a very large room, elegantly furnished and of sufficient size to permit of motion picture shows, which will be another feature of the service hereafter.

The first class smoking room will be located at the after end of the promenade deck.

Below the smoking room will be located the recreation lounge and smoking room which will be large and comfortable. Below this is located the second cabin staterooms and second cabin dining salon seating one hundred persons.

There are numerous little features in the stateroom quarters making for the convenience and comfort of stateroom passengers.

The S. S. "Nanking," formerly the S. S. "Congress," of 13,800 tons, was built and is now being rebuilt in the United States and will be placed under the American flag. The vessel is consequently in a position to perform passenger and freight business coastwise between Honolulu and San Francisco and vice versa.

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Got His Salary Raised
"I remember many anecdotes about him. One German teacher who was employed at the school through the German legation, after Doctor Michaelis, got a monthly salary of four hundred yen. Doctor Michaelis was introduced by an individual like Prince Ito, but not through the legation, and did not care at first much for his salary, and was receiving 250 yen. But seeing that his colleague, who came after him, received 400 yen, Michaelis was not satisfied. One day he visited Prince Ito personally and frankly stated the situation and requested an increase of salary. Prince Ito granted his request at once and he got the same salary as his colleague.

Students Liked Him
"He was very popular with his students, who liked to attend his lectures. He came first on a contract of three years, but the contract was prolonged by two more years at the desire of the school authorities. He was the man who first introduced into his school a system of military drill for boys, and this is now universally practiced at every school for boys in this country. He was very fond of exercise, and often took part in games with his students. He was short, yet strong. He was a very fast runner, and could beat any of his students easily, but when he was running a race with his students he never outran them, but always allowed one or two to finish ahead of him so as to encourage the boys.

"Since he returned home I have not heard much from him. At any rate he was an interesting character when he was out here."

NO PROBABILITY OF RUSSIA MAKING SEPARATE PEACE

Whenever Mentioned, It Has Been Howled Down With Indignation, Says Writer

(By The Associated Press)

NEW YORK, July 21.—Russia, as now constituted, is as little likely to make a separate peace as is the United States, in the opinion of C. H. Boynton, of New York, president of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Boynton, who is now in Petrograd, has forwarded to the organization of which he is president an optimistic view of the Russian outlook. Wherever separate peace has been mentioned, it has been howled down with indignation, he writes. Efforts made by the Russian extremists to create disorders have been overthrown not by armed force but by the force of public opinion. "If in the future appearances in Russia should seem alarming," Mr. Boynton asserted, "the real situation will be in the hands of a ministry composed of the best Russian can offer." He predicted that the task of re-organizing the government's policies will be accomplished before many months.

Industrial operations, according to Mr. Boynton, would at present meet insurmountable obstacles owing to the requirements of the war; but he declared that American capital and merchants interested in the Russian field should lose no time in preparing and equipping themselves for the huge commercial business which, in his opinion, is certain to be co-existent with the end of the war. Mr. Boynton's statement follows:

Intoxicated by Liberty

"That one may have a fair and just appreciation of the events which have taken and are yet to take place in Russia, it is necessary to understand the psychology of the situation. A nation under a rule of absolute autocracy for centuries suddenly found itself an absolute democracy. Almost overnight autocratic Russia became the most liberal democracy in the world. Liberty, freedom and equality were proclaimed and with the close of the war, those who sought to take advantage of the present for these preliminary steps will find that when the war is ended others who have done so will have a decided advantage and the field will be occupied by those and others who are geographically nearer Russian markets.

"The new Government is re-drafting laws relating to finance, trade and industry in such a way as to facilitate the rapid economic development of Russia and allow broad expansion of her commercial and industrial life. Russia opens her arms to serious business men whose object is not traffic in concessions, but actual development and production, and for such her terms are sure to be liberal.

Friendly Toward America

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"The possibilities from the dangers of disorganization were enormous, especially as many criminals were set at liberty, and yet there has been no vandalism and no invasion of personal rights, except the few local instances located in the center of violence during the days of the actual revolution. The self-restraint and moderation shown by the entire nation is the best tribute to its sobriety, solidarity and reasonableness and the best promise of what the future has in store. The Russian people are naturally home loving and of peaceful disposition. They are neither arrogant nor quarrelsome. Agitators may temporarily cloud their point of view by misrepresentation and selfish design, but just as certainly they will return to their normal psychology."

"To understand the demonstration of May 4, which on its surface looked menacing and grave, it must be kept in mind that in Russia such demonstrations are the only method by which popular opinion can find expression. There has been no suffrage, and therefore the ballot was represented by so-called demonstrations. Whatever further occurrences of this sort takes place must be so interpreted. On the day of the 21st (May 8, Gregorian calendar), when the government took its positive stand against the extremists, it was possible to see in these demonstrations the quick turn in public sentiment. Within two hours after the anti-government parade passed up the Nevsky, the streets were filled with cheering supporters of the government, and the efforts of the extremists to create disorders was quickly overthrown, not by armed force, but by the force of public opinion. The soldiers' and workmen's deputies denied responsibility for the agitation, and investigation proved that the whole movement came from agitators with ulterior motives. The result was a wholesome and decided strengthening of the government's position.

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"The possibilities from the dangers of disorganization were enormous, especially as many criminals were set at liberty, and yet there has been no vandalism and no invasion of personal rights, except the few local instances located in the center of violence during the days of the actual revolution. The self-restraint and moderation shown by the entire nation is the best tribute to its sobriety, solidarity and reasonableness and the best promise of what the future has in store. The Russian people are naturally home loving and of peaceful disposition. They are neither arrogant nor quarrelsome. Agitators may temporarily cloud their point of view by misrepresentation and selfish design, but just as certainly they will return to their normal psychology."